THE NEW YORK RIOTS.

Letter from Governor Seymour to the President.

Mr. Lincoln's Reply to the Governor.

The Draft, the Militia, State Rights and Harbor Defences.

THE DRAFT TO BE ENFORCED.

Some of the Districts to be Re-

GOVERNOR SEYMOUR'S LETTER. STATE OF NEW YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ALBANT, AUGUST 3, 1863.

ALMANY, August 3, 1863. 
To the President of the United States:

Sis—At my request a number of persons have called upon you with respect to the draft in this State, more particularly as it affected the cities of New York and Brooklyn. To avoid misapprehensions, I deem it proper to state my views and wishes in writing. As the draft was one of the causes of the late riot in the city of New York, and as that outbreak has been urged by some as a reason for its immediate graculton in that city, it is proper n for its immediate execution in that city, it is proper

At the moment when the militia of the city were ab-sat, in pursuance of your request, and when the forces of the general government were withdrawn from its forti-scations, leaving it defenceless against any attack from abroad or the riot within its limits, the Provest Marshal commenced the draft, without consultation with the au-thorities of the State or of the city. The harsh measure of raising troops by conscription has heretofore been avoided by this government, and is now resorted to from the belief on its part that it is necessary for the support

I know you will agree with me that justice and pru-dence alike demand that this lottery for life shall be conducted with the utmost fairness and openness, so that all may know that it is impartial and equal in its opera-tions. It is the right of every citizen to be assured that is all public transactions there is strict impartiality. In iter so deeply affecting the persons and happiness of people, this is called for by every consideration. I am happy to say that in many of the districts in this State, the enrolled lists were publicly exhibited, the names were placed in the wheels from which they were to be drawn in the presence of men of different parties and of known te avoid suspicion of wrong. As the enrolments are made in many instances by persons unknown to the pub-lic, who are affected by their action and who have no see, who are anoticed by their action and who have no refect in their election, care should be taken to prove the correctness of every slip. Unfortunately this was not done in the district of New York when the draft was commenced. The excitement caused by this unexpected draft led to an unjustifiable attack upon the enrolling offi-cers, which ultimately grew into the most destructive riot cers, which ultimately grew into the most destructive riot known in the history of our country. Disregard for law and the disrespect for judicial tribunals produced their natural results of robbery and arson, accompanied by murderous outrages upon a helpiess race, and for a time the very existence of the commercial metropolis of our country was threatened. In the sad and humiliating histery of this riot it is gravifying that the citizens of New York, without material aid from the State or nation, were able of themselves to put down this daugerous insurrection. I do not underrate the value of the services rendered by the military or mayal officers of the general government who were stationed in that city, for the public are under great and lasting obligations to them for their courage and at their command only a handful of good troops, who show were entirely unequal to the duty of defending the vast amount of national property which was endangered. The rioters were subdeed by the exertions of the city disclass, civil and military, the people, the police and a hady of only well-counted men, composed equally man, and patient of the able advice and direction of the distinguished military men to whom I have alluded. It gives a gratifying tary men to whom I have alluded. It gives a gratifying the greatest city of our counter.

tary men to whom I have alluded. It gives a gratifying assurance of the ability of the greatest city of our continent to maintain order in its midst, under of cumstances no disadvantageous, against an aprising so unexpected, minds of the front masses of its population. The return from the war of some of the New York militia ats restored peace and security to the city. I or ared troops from different parts of our State; but I neither could the general government give any substan-tial aid. It could not even man its own forts, nor had it the means to protect its own arsenals and navy yards against any of the vessels which were at that time engaged in burning the ships of our merchants almost within sight of our coast. For a time these very fortifications were the chief danger to the harbor of New York. One thousand men could be ve 8 sized them all, and have used

with Senator Morgan and Comptroller Robinson, of the State, on the subject of harbor defences, and placed under the direction of General Wool the unorganized bodies of national volunteers, still under my command and I also ordered bodies of the militia from the interior trol, and I made arrangements with him for their re coption; but on the 12th unstant, the day before the riot broke out, I was requested by General Worl to countermand my orders directing the militia to proceed to the harbor of New York. The reason for this, I enderstand, is that the rules of the service or the laws of the United States do not permit the War Department to accept of the services of troops for special or qualified purposes. The inability of the govern-ment at that moment to defend its forts and public property, or to give any substantial assistance in putting down a riot, while the militia of the city were supporting the national cause in another field, will best be shown by the following letter, which was communicated to my asso-ciates, Merses. Morgan and Robinson, and to myself the week before these outrages occurred :-

week before these outrages occurred:

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTERST OF THE EAST,
New York, June 30, 1855.

To His Excellency Horatio Sarxioon, Governor of the
State of New York.

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To His Excellency Horatio Sarxioon, Governor of the
State of New York.

New York, June 30, 1855.

To His Excellency Horatio Sarxioon, Governor of the
State of New York.

Sarxioon of the city.

The Mark of the city your attention to the defenceless
cultured to the city. I have only five hundred and fifty
men to garrison eight forts, One-half of these cannot be
stalled artillery duty. The Roanoke is ordered to proceed
to Hampton Roads, leaving no vessel-of-war in the harbor
or at the depot that could be available in less than ten days.

The milling of this city and Brookly have either been or
are being sent to protect and defend Fernaylvania, who is
now paying dear for her neglecting to take ones of herself
to where example by neglecting to protect the city of New
York, the great emporium of the country, and of more importance at the present moment to the government than all
other cities under its countrel! If I had a sufficient number of men to mea our guns I might protect the city from
guns, the Alahama or any other vesselfor her class might,
without fear, which of the city of the city is the layer and red millions of property. I have done all
ones your condition from want of men to man our
guns, the Alahama or any other vesselfor her class might,
without fear and red millions of property. I have done all
ones your condition of the sity is that have thus far been unauccessful. I have called
the attention of the Mayor, as well as others, again and
serio to detend Pennsylvania. Me acquisit to have one or
west for the detend Pennsylvania. Me acquisit to have one or
were found to detend Pennsylvania. Me acquisit to have one or
were found to detend Pennsylvania.

we may denounce and depiore the violence of bad or mis-guided men, it would be alike unjust and ungrateful to urge the execution of the draft in any spirit of resent-ment or to show any condition. ment or to show any unwillingness to see that the most exact justice is observed in the execution of the mea-sure and in fixing the amount of the quotas. I am sure that you will unite with me in repelling any counsels suggested by excited passions or partisan pre-judices; for you have on more than one eccasion warmly acknowledged the generous and patriotic prompti-tude with which the city of New York has responded to calls made upon it by you in moments of sudden peril. The act of Congress providing for the conscription directs teers and militia furnished by them respectively since the commencement of the present rebellion and that they commencement of the present received and that they shall be so assigned as to equalize the number among the districts of the several States, allowing for those already furnished and for the time of their service. I believe that New York is the only Atlantic State, save Rhode laland, which has furnished her full quota heretofore, and upon the present draft. But the statement made at the office of the Provost Marshai General at Washington of the amount of this credit does not agree with that claimed at the office of the Adjutant General of this State. I do not doubt the impartiality of Colonel Fry; and I believe that the difimpartiality of Colonel Fry; and I believe that the dif-ferences of these statements can be reconciled if an opportunity is given to compare the records of the two offices. I ask that this may be done. After a careful examination I am satisfied that the quotas now demanded from the Congressional districts in New York and Kings county are glaringly un-just. Either the names enrolled in these districts greatly exceed the true numbers, or the enrolments in other parts of the State are greatly deficient. The practher parts of the State are grossly deficient. The pracand Brooklyn have furnished more than their proportion of Governor Morgan. If the quotas now fixed upon these cities are proportioned to the numbers enrolled, they suffer a double wrong for they do not get a due credit for the past, and the enrolments are excessive as compared with other sections of the State. I send you tables pared with other sections of the State. I send you tables which show these results, and I will also state here a few facts:—The quota for the Fourth Congressional district, with a population of 131,854, is 5,881. That fixed upon the Fifteenth Congressional district, with a population of 132,232, is only 2,260. The quota upon the last named district should exceed that of the city district; for the census estimates show that there is a larger population of females and of aliens in the city of New York than in the consulty. If the comparisor is made in the city of New York than in the consults. York than in the country. If the comparison is made by the number of votes instead of population, taking the last election, when the vote was very full, it will be seen that the call upon the city district is 5.881 upon a vote of 12,363, while upon the country district it is only 2,260 upon a vote of 23,165. In two adjoining districts in the city of Brooklyn the discrepancies are equally striking. In that represented by Mr. Odell, with a population of 132,242, the quota is 2,607. In the adjoining district, represented by Mr. Kabhleisch, with a population of 151,961, it is 4,146. Yet the voters in Mr. Odell's district amounted to 16,421, and in that of Mr. Karbleisch to 15,967. The that the call upon the city district is 5,881 upon a vote of draft as at present proposed will throw upon the eastern portion of the State, comparatively less than one-third of the Congressional districts, more than one-half of the burthens of the conscription. This is particularly unjust towards New York and Brooktyn, for they have not only turnished, their full propositions bestefore without furnished their full proportions heretofore, without counting the numbers they have given to the navy of the country, but they have been the recruiting grounds for other States, and constant complaints are now made that agents from other States are now employed for that pur-pose within those cities, and are buying persons there pose within those cities, and are buying persons there to act as substitutes, thus reducing still more the number of persons who will be compelled to meet this undue domand, which obliges them to layve their families and their homes, and to peril their lives, if they are less fortunate than others in their ability to pay the sum fixed as a commutation. I carnestly request that "dig will direct that the enrolling officers shall submit to the State authorities their lists, and that an opportunity shall be given me, as Governor of this State, and to other proper State officers, to look into the fairness of these proceedings, Justice to the enrolling officers, to the honor and dignits of the assessment of the state. proper State officers, to look into the fairness of these proceedings. Justice to the enrolling officers, to the honor and dignity of the government, to the people who are so deeply affected, and to the public tranquillity, demands that the suspicious which are entertained shall be removed. If they are unfounded. It is just to fadd that the administration over this to itself, all these inequalities fall most heavily upon those districts which have been opposed to its political views. I am sure that this done. The enrolments are only complete in about one half of the districts. The results were sent to me at inthe month of July, but were only re the city of New York. I am confident you will agree with me that the public interest in every respect will be with me that the public interest in every respect will be promoted by affording the fullest evidence of the faithfulness and importanity with which the conscription is conducted. In the meanwhile large numbers are availing themselves of the bounties offered by the Sigio and national governments, and are voluntarily enlisting, thus mitigating the distress which a compulsory draft necessarily carries into the homes of our people. The State of New York offers liberal bounties to those who collist. I believe it will-be found that the abandonment of voluntary solistment for a forced conscription will of voluntary enlistment for a forced conscription will prove to be unfortunate as a policy; that it will not secure either so many or so effective men as that system which one year since gave to this government the largest army ever raised within so short a space of time by the voluntary action of any people. I do not propose to discuss in this connection the reasons why the people withhold the support heretofore so cheerfully feather communication. But assuming it to be due to the exhaution of the number of those able to bear arms, it would only prove how heavily this new demand falls upon the productive interests and labor of our country and it makes another reason why the heavy burthous of the conscription should be tempered by every act calculated to remove suspicion and to allay excitement. Above all, it should induce every effort to get voluntary enlistments, which fall less heavily upon the domestic happiness and business arrangements of our citizens. I ask that the draft may be suspended in this State, as has been done elsewhere until we shall learn the results of recruiting, which is now actively going on throughout

am advised that large numbers are now volunteering. Whatever credit shall hereafter be allowed to this State, just thus the delinquent States should make up their degenerously responded to the calls of the government, shall be refused the opportunity to continue its woluntary support of the armies of the Union. There is another point which profoundly excites the public mind, which has been brought to your attention by persons from this and other States. Our people have been taught that laws must be upbeld and respected at every laws must be upheld and respected at every cost and every sacrifice, that the Conscription act, which demands their persons, and perhaps their lives, must be promptly obeyed, because it is a statute of our government. To support the majesty of law a million of men had gone forth from Northern homes to the battle fields of the South. More than three hundred thousand have been laid in bloody graves or have perianded in lingering disease. The guilt of the rebellion consists of the control of the second consists and the control of the second control of the control of the second control of th

in ressing an armed hand against constitutional or legal obligations. The soldier who has given up his life; the capitalist who has contributed his treasure; the mechanic and the laborer who have paid to the tax gatherer the earnings of their toil, have cheerfully made these sacrifices because they saw in the power of laws not only obligations so obsdience, but protection to their rights, to

Son Pascause they saw in the power of laws not only obligations to obadience, but protection to their rights, to
their persons and to their homes. It is this protection
which alone gives value to government. It is believed by
at least own-haif of the people of the loyal States that the
Conscription act, which they are 'called upon to obey
because it stands upon the statute book, is in itself a
violation of the supreme constitutional law. There is a
fear and suspicion that, while they are threatened with
the severest penalties of the law, they are to be deprived
of its protection. In the minds of the American people squarable. If it is, therefore, proposed, on the one band, re-experiment with the refunder system, already decided

we have reason to fear the most ruinous results. These disasters may be produced as well by bringing laws into centempt, and by a destruction of respect for the decision of courts, as by open resistance. This government and our people have more to fear from an acquiescence in the disorganizing teachings that war suspends their legal rights or destroys their legal remedy than they have to fear from resistance to the doctrine that measures can be enforced without recent to the trine that measures can be enforced without regard to the decisions of judicial tribunals. The refusal of governnents to give protection excites criticisms to di depends upon the settlement by judicial tribunals of its constitutionality. With such decisions in its (avor, it will have a hold upon the public respect and deference which it now lacks. A refusal to submit it to this test community, and which have been so conspicuous in the conduct of this war, should go forth with all the sanctions of every department of our government, the legislative, the executive and the judicial. With such sanctions it would overcome the hostility which it naturally creates in the minds of a people conscious of their patriotism and jealous of their rights. I samestly urge that the government interpose no ob-structions to the earliest practicable judicial decision upon this point. Our accustomed procedures give to our citizens the right to bring all questions affecting personal liberty or cumpulsory service in a direct and summary manner to the judges and courts of the State or nation. The decisions which would thus naturally be rendered within a brief period, and after full and ample discussion, would make such a current of judicial opinion as would satisfy the public mind that the act is either valid or void. The right of this government to enforce military service in any other mode than that pointed out by the constitution cannot be established by a violent enforcement of the statute. It must be determined ultimately by the judciament which must be destructive to so many lives. It would be a cruel mockery to withhold such decision until persons. Those who are able to commute might have their remedy by recovery of the money paid in commu-tation. No evils are to be feared if the law should be pronounced unconstitutional. The submission of this government to the decisions of our courts would give it a new and stronger bold upon the public confidence; it would add new vigor to our system of government, and it would call forth another exhibition of voluntary offer-ings of men and tressure to uphold an administration which should thus defend and respect the rights of the people. The spirit of lawlessness in our land would be rebuked, respect for legal obligations would be invigorated the dissensions and jealousies at the North which now weaken our cause would at once be healed up, and your raice would be potential in calling forth the power and force of a united people. By what willing strength has done in the past you may forcese what willing and united strength may accomplish in the future. It cannot be said of New York, I believe it cannot be said of any Northern State, that if the Conscription act be declared unconstitutional the nation is thereby abandoned to weakness and paralysis. Be assured such a fate can never be all a government which represents the convictions of the people, which works with the spirit and provisions of the constitution. It is no more possible under such circumstances that the nation should be left in helplessness than that the strong man's arm should refuse to obey his will. the constitution. Plus no more possible under such circumstances that the nation should be left in helpleseness than that the strong man's arm should refuse to obey his will. If this bill, which stands upon the assumed right of Congress to pass such an act, shall fall to the ground, there is still left the undisputed authority to call forth the armed power of the nation in the manner distinctly set forth in the constitution of our country. I do not dwell upon what I believe would be the consequence of a violent, harsh policy before the constitutionality of the act is tested. You can scan the immediate fature as well as I. The temper of the people to-day you can readily learn by consulting, as I have done, with men of all political parties of every profession and occupation. The nation's strength in the hearts of the people. Entrange them divide them, and the foundations fall, the structure must perial. I am cyndicalt you will feel that acquiescence in my requests will be but a fittle price to pay for the peace of the public mind. It will abate nothing from the sover antly of the nation to show a just regard for size makingly of the nation to show a just regard for size makingly of the nation to show a just regard for size makingly of the nation to show a just regard for size makingly of the nation to show a just regard for size makingly of the nation to show a just regard for size makingly of the nation to show a just regard for size makingly of the nation to show a just regard for size makingly of the nation to show a just regard for size makingly of the nation to show a just regard for size makingly of the nation to show a just regard for size makingly of the nation to show a just regard for size makingly of the nation to show a just regard for size makingly of the nation to show a just regard for size makingly of the nation to show a just regard for size makingly of the nation to show a just regard for size makingly of the nation to show a just regard for size makingly of the nation to show a just regard for

..132,242 ..151,951 ..113,148 The statement shows the population, the number to be

gressional districts in which enrolments have been comoffice up to the 3d day of August, 1863. REPLY OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN

EXECUTIVE MANHON, WASHINGTON, August 7, 1863. His Excellency Horatio SEYMOUR, Governor of New York,

ceived and attentively considered. I cannot consent to suspend the draft in New York, as you request, because, among other reasons, time is too important. By the figures you send, which I presume are correct, the tweive districts represented fall in two classes of eight

and four respectively.

The disparity of the quotas for the draft in these two another in entire population, as required by the plan on which they were made, this disparity is such as to require Much of it, however, I suppose, will be as soldiers are in the city than are in the country, who have too recently arrived from other parts of the United States and from Europe to be either included in the census of 1860 or to have voted in 1862. Still, making due allowance for this, I am yet unwilling to the great disparity. I shall direct the draft to proceed in all the districts, drawing, however, at first from each of the four districts-to wit the Second, Fourth, Sixth average quota of the other class. After this drawing, ninth, shall be carefully re-enrolled; and, if you please, agents, of yours may witness every step of the process. ing due credit for volunteers who may be obtained from districts respectively during the interval; and at all possits, so far as consistent with practical convenience, due credit shall be given for volunteers, and your Fx cellency shall be sotified of the time fixed for communicing

I do not object to abide a decision of the United States Supreme Court, or of the judges thereof, on the constitu-tionality of the draft law. In fact, I should be wifting to facilitate the obtaining of 14, but I amount to tending or the draft law. In fact, I should be willing to facilitate the obtaining of it; but I cannot consent to lose the time while it is being obtained. We are contending with an enemy was, as I understand, drives every able begind man be can reach into his ranks, very much as a butcher drives buildeds into a staughter pen. No time is wasted, no argument is used. This produces an army are to go in the precisely legal proportion to those who are not to go. My purpose is to be in my action just and constitutional, and yet practical, in performing the im-portant duty with which I am charged, of maintaining the unity and the free principles of our cour

## NEWS FROM CHARLESTON.

Arrival of the George Peabody—The Grand Attack to Have Taken Place on Saturday, 8th inst.

By the arrival at this port yesterday morning of the transport George Peabody, from Port Royal on the 6th instant, we learn that the troops are busy building bat-teries, and it was reported that a grand attack would be made on Sumter, by both land and naval forces, on the

## NEWS FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

The Blockade Runners at Wilmington— The Rebels Receiving Immense Sup-plies from Europe—Departure of Offi-cers and Crews to Man the New Anglo-

NEWHERS, N. C., August 4, 1865.

The United States mail signmer Dudley Buck leaves here for New York at four P. M. to-day.

Concurrent testimony continually arriving here from Wilmington, N. C., establishes the fact that the enemy are daily receiving an improvement of supplies into

Wilmington, N. C., establishes the fact that the enemy are daily receiving an immense amount of supplies into that port, in spite of the blockade. Machinery of all kinds, locomotives, raffroad iron, guns of the heaviest calibre, blankets, medicines, shees, and everything which the rebels require, are daily brought in by the cargo, as if no blockade existed at all. Officers and crews are constantly leaving Wilmington for England, to man the rebel privateers which are being built there for the rebel navy.

Death of Colonel Chatfield, of the Sixth

Connectiont Regiment.

WATERBURY, Conn., August 9, 1863.

John L. Chatfield, Colonel of the Sixth Connecticut regiment, died at his bome in this city at six o'clock this evening of wounds received in the assault on Fort Wagner of July 18.

The New Morretery in West Hoboken. LAYING THE CORNER STONE OF A MONASTERY AT WEST HOBOEM—IMPOSING CATHOLIC CERMONIAL, UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE PASSIONIST PATHERS—SER-MONS IN THREE LANGUAGES, ETC., ETC.

MONS IN THREE LANGUAGES, STC., STC.

Yesterday evening the imposing ceremony of laying the corner stone of the new Passionist monastery of St. Michael was performed at West Hoboken by Right Rev. Bishop Battey, of Newark, in the presence of several distinguished clergymen of the Roman Catholic church and about four thousand five bundred lay spectators. Notwithstanding the oppressive heat of the day a large number of people went from this city to witness the ceremony. The ladies on this as on all-similar occasions were stromty represented, and, of course, imparted an ad-

strongly represented, and, of course, imparted an ad-ditional feature of interest to the proceedings. In this connection it may be proper to state that the Order known as the Passionist Fathers was instituted as far back as 1740 by Blessed Paul of the Cross, and that

On arriving at the spot where the stone was to be laid, the procession laited and the Right Rev. Bishop and accompanying ciergy ascended the platform which had been erected for the occasion, and proceeded to lay the stone—a ceremony which has been too often described in these columns to need a repetition here.

SENEONS IN THEM LANGUAGES.

The Rev. Dr. McGigno, of this city, then preached an eloquent sermon appropriate to the occasion. He commenced in expatisating on the great and solemn work in which they had been engaged—the founding of a monastery by those who were ready to imitate the example and show forth the Passion of Christ. It was a work which would live whan they well forfoiten; and it was the first monastery which filled been raised in New Jersey. After alluding to the immense benefits which wouldsacruse to the establishment of similar institutions, he offered up a fervent prayer for the success of the undertaking.

On other platforms are presched by Father Cauvaer, in French, and Father Stanislaus, in German. THE STE OF THE MONATORY is on a hill, thickly studied with trees, giving it the character of a sectuded grove. It is enumerally suited to the purpose for which it was bought. The Order, purchased it of James Kerrigan, Fsq. for eight thousand dollars, and it commands a fine view of New York Bay and this city. The extreme length of the building is to be one hundred and one feet, and the breadth thirty six feet six inches. The building will be a three story attic and basement. All the walls will be entirely built to this stone, taken from the quarries on the Fathers' lands. The trimmings will be of Newark brown stone, nearly thinelief. All the interior portion of the building will be appropriately wainscoted.

At half-past six o'clock the procession and specialors returned to the church, in the order in which they departed, and then dispersed, thus winding up a very solemn and interesting occurrency.

General George B. McClellan and family (says the Sag Harbor (Long Island) Corrector of the 8th instant) ar-rived in town on Thursday, on route for Easthampton, where the General proposes passing a few days, seeking the quietude and retiracy of our island home. A more rumor spread abroad, that the distinguished stranger could pass through the village, called together a vast concourse of people on the pier where the heat touched. The heat was intense, but this did not deter the admirers of "little Mac." A federal salute was fired from the shipping in the harbor, as well as from several yachts iping more, and as the heat nearest the dock choes after chose word up for George R. McClellan. The enthusiasm of a few returned soldiers of the Army of the Potense was as intense; an intense. They clustered around the testeral, and after obtaining a "shake of the hard chosen for their old commander in a manner that can be more easily imagined than described. No set speeches were unflicted upon him, because it was supposed that he had some here for recreation, and not for public exhibition.

terious over the enemies of liberty, united and peaceful.

Private W. H. Merriam, of the line flaustred and einsyminth New York Volunteers, has been premoted to the rash of Second Lieutenant and appointed an aid on the staff of General H. S. Foater.

Among the chief mourners at the function of Hon. John J. Critisenden were, Major General Thomass L. Colones Rebert H., and Engene W. Critisenden, the only adviving some of the great statement.

Mrs. Engragut, wife of Admiral Parragut, arrived at the Metropoletan Hotel yesterday, in company with her are, with the view of meeting her gailant husband, now hourly expected from New Ordens in the steep of war Hartford.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Rumored Resignation General Meade.

The Reported Appointment of FOUR DAYS LATER NEWS. Gen. Grant to the Command.

Arrangements for a Reorganization of the Army,

Washington, August 9, 1863.
It is reported that General Meade has twice presente his resignation as Commanding General, and now insists upon its acceptance. Rumors in military circles are to

Arrangements are being made for a reorganization of the Army of the Potomac, by which new commanders will be put in the field and the material of the corps

the Potomac, is about to take the field at the head of a di-vision. It is not yet determined who his successor will be; but the probabilities are that Colonel Sharpe, Deputy Provost Marshal General, will take charge of that depart

Conscripts are daily arriving and being assigned to re of this class sent to the Fifth corps, two hundred and ninety-nine were substitutes, but one individual being a

The Brooklyn Fourteenth regiment has sent a detach-ment to New York for seven hundred conscripts, appor-tioned to that regiment. This regiment has suffered most severely, and, although numbers of recruits have arrived from time to time, it now musters less than one hundred men. Very few officers are left, and of the original organization there are less than a score of survivors During the last week our cavalry have been engaged in arresting all inhabitants north of the Rappahanneck, as

far down as Belle Plain. Among them are a number of loyal men; but to make any distinction in their case would have subjected them to the risk of imprisonmen in Richmond, and accordingly all were brought off. Thos who decline to take the oath of allegiance will be hel for exchange for Union men imprisoned by the rebels.

A great number of nine months' and two years' troops are returning to the field, many of them in the capacity

Nine of Mosby's guerillas, caught in the vicinity of Warrenton, have been brought to Washington. They are all in civilian dress, and prove to be farmers of Pairfax and London counties. Every capture of these land piratis add fresh-proof that they are simply a band of robbers for the purpose of attacking sutters' wagons and unarmed travellers. They are of the stand and deliver' order, and should be treated as common highwaymon. There are few if any loyal citizens residing along the line of road from Annandale to Warrenton, and the arrest of all males capable of bearing arms is regarded as the bees remedy for the guerilla raids in that neighborhood.

Twenty deserters were brought in handcuffed this morning by a detachment of the Invalid corps and turned over to the Provost Marshal. Great exertions are being made at present to arrest these runaways and have

being made at present to arrest these runaways and have them returned to their respective regiments. It is well known here that if General Meade had with him every soldier who properly belongs to the Army of the Potomac he would not long remain inactive on the Rappahannock.

HEADQUARTERS, GREGG'S CAVALRY DIVISIO August 6, 1863.

The First Massachussetts cavalry had a slight skirmis with the rebets near Little Washington yesterday, with-ost loss on either side. The Tenth New York were, yes-terday afternoon, charged upon by a portion of Jenkins' command, which captured three men of the Tenth, who were subsequently recaptured, the Tenth having made in return a brilliant charge. The affair occurred near New by's Crossroads. This morning, at about five o'clock, a pairol of the enemy near Little Washington rode up to the pickets of the Tenth New York, and on being interrogated as to what command they belonged to, replied to Gregg's. On being asked to

ionged to, replied to tregge. On being ascention what company they were attached, they did not reply, but put the spurs into their horses' rowel deep and fled precipitately. They were pursued but not overtaken. Constraints as the country of the morning a three horse wagon load of contrabands came in from seven miles out in the country, bringing rations for about six days and their surplus clothing. They expect to repose in "Abraham's bosom."

ANOTHER ISTRICTORY DESERTING.

They expect to repose in "Abraham's bosom."

ANOTHIN INTELLIGENT DESCRIPTION

ANOTHIN INTELLIGENT D

The Excelsior Brigade at Wapping Heights.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

CAMP Prior Excession, Vincinia, August 6, 1863.
On reading your correspondent's account of the batt of Manassas Gap (Wapping Heights) I observe one or two things that need correction, and being one of those engaged feel it my duty to make the correction. Colone Half is represented as taking the colors of the Pifth Ex-celsion when the color beaver was exhausted. That noble First Excelsior-the man who, on the march or in action,

is every ready to assest any that are exhausted by fatigue or sickness, the man who has at times during our litte beavy marches marcled in the ranks himself and the beavy marches marcled in the ranks himself and the boys ride his horse, and even carried the kniceasch of one of his regiment who was almost tired out.

Again, with regard to Frank mith, extent beaver of the First. That gailant boy, (for he was but a boy) after he was wounded still bore our colors, cheering us on, until he felt plerced through the beart by a rabel boilet. When his body was found there were six beliet holes in him. Frank was a boy surversally beloved for his meek but meally apirtl. When our color beaver was wounded at Gettysburg Frank, who was a corporation the color guard, took the estern a most nobly and sizet too bravely has he benne them. Too much nobly and sizet too bravely has he benne them. Too much cannot be said is his prance. Would to God I had the shilling to write concerning him as he deserves. To his parents and friends we of the First Excelsion tender our beart est sympathy in their severe loss. To them we can say, although your loss is severe, you have every reason to be proud of so gallant a not and of one who so nobly felt in his country's cause.

X. Y. Z.

COLLISION RETWEEN THE REIG EMELINE AND SCHOOLSER WHITE SEA - THE STEAMER CORMODORS ASSORE, ETC.

Mr. Samuel D. Walden, first officer of the steamer West-

At seven o'clock ?'. M. on the 8th, while passing through away and sails torn, and the schooler had her headgear carried away and sails badly torn, and went ashore in the cove near Hallett's Potnt. She will probably come

dence, with the Forty second Massachusette regiment on board, went ashore at 5 30 A.M. on Sunday, one mile sorth-west of Point Judich Light. The steamer Delaware, Captain Trabble, from Providence for Rondout, went to her sa-Trebble, from Provinces for Readout, went to her sa-sistance, and was lying at anchor near her. The steam or Westchester from New York for Providence, lay by the Commodore for one hour, but did not communicate with her. Whe lay broadside on, heading south. A best

Operations Along the Coast.

[From the Washington Chronicle, August 7.]
Our movements in the Guif are just how of great importance. The stack on Charleston promises a not remote appare of that rebel strengteds, savianast therefore, and the guilless of all the Guif ports, will remain in praceeous of the rebest. Suppliers that place a already well fortides, and the incorpoling 10 make a deposerts attempt to retain it. Operations has in progress, however, that are now ally certain to remain the respect, and the are now ally certain to remain the respect, and the are now ally certain to remail a supplier, and that are now ally certain to remail and in the coupture, and that a green of area of the state of the state

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

of Arrival of the Hibernia and China Off Cape Race.

THE AMERICAN REBELLION.

Opinions in Europe on the Union Victories and New York Riots.

THE ANGLO-REBEL PIRATES.

What Mr. Laird Has to Say About Them.

The Capture of the Talisman and Conrad by the Alabama.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

WHAT SHE THINKS OF OUR TROUBLES.

THE POLISH QUESTION.

Important Diplomatic Correspondence on the Subject.

The Effort of Russia to Form an Alliance with Prussia and Austria, dec.,

THE NEWS BY THE HIBERNIAN.

The Canadian steamship Hibernian, from Liverpoo July 30, via Greencastie, July 31, passed Cape Race at eight o'clock on Friday evening, on route to Quebec. The steamship Kangaroo, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 29th.

The steamship New York, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 29th. The American Question.

The London Globs, in reviewing the attention of American affairs, contends that the rebels are far from being conquered and thinks that Lee, at Culpepper, is as each borhood of the river. The Globe says if the federals are wise they will exert themselves to secure what they they have got for territorial arrangements, and abandon

London Times' City Article says that the panic on the and in some speculative securities a strong rebound took place on the 29th. Advices from Paris indicate considerable subsidence of the war panic there. Letters from

able subsidence of the war panic there. Letters from Frankfort say that the money and stock market in that city are steady, owing to the belief that the Polish question will be settled by diplomacy.

The Paris correspondent of the London Fisca also notices the pacific tone of a particular Paris journal, which seeks to refute the arguments of the war party. It observes—"If the journalist has got his hioto from the same quarter whence he has so often sought them, we may conclude that the Emperer does not now mean to make war for Poland unless joured by England and Austria.

war for Poland unless joined by England and Austria.

The Paris Le Prance strongly urges the necessity for unity of the three Powers, and says the latest news from St. Petersburg indicates the disposition of Russia to

Prance. Pany, July 30-1 P. M. The Bourse is firm. Rentes have improved to offer, 10c

It is reported that the Emperor of Austria and King of

The English funds have increased in firmness and con-ois are tending upwards. The money market is easier. Consols closed at 92% a 93 for money.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET JULY 30. vales, including 7,000 bales to speculators and exporters. one half penny since the departure of the Arabia

THADE REPORT.

The Manchester market is upward, and goods and yarns are advancing in price.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS WARRET-JULY 30 The broadstuffs market is generally dull. Watefield, Sash & Co., Richardson, Spence & Co. and others report ficur dull. Wheat downward, with a partial decline of of 14. a 2d, per cental. Corn quist and steady mixed

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET-JULY 20 The provision market is quiet and steady. But an upward tendency. Figured, Athya & Co. and others report beef firm. Perk steady. Bacon buoyens, with a allebt advance. Lard firm at 57s, a lite. 6d. Tallow

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET JULY 30. Ashen stondy, dugar mactive, Rice duff. Linsed off firm. Petroleum oil quiet and stendy at 2s. 3d. for refined. Rouin mactive. Specia turgentine...No salex.

LONDON MANKETS-JULY 30. Dresdetuffe have a downward tendency. Sugar from

nois Central Railroad, 2256 a 22 discount. Erte Railroad,

CONG A TONG. THE LATERT MARKETS.

ing 12,000 bales to speculators and 3,000 to exporters. The market has been brooyant with an advance of one-pair panny on American on the week, and one-quarter panny to one half penny on other descriptions. The sales have been 5,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and

following authorized quotations -

American.

The breadstuffs market is dull said downward. Com

full and declined 5d, a 6d, per quarter.

The provision market is steady. Tallow is duit. Perform firmer and advisacing. Lowens, July 21, 1862.

creased £120,000.

In American elocks, Illinois Central sold at 27 a 21 dip count; Brie Ratiread, 70 a 71.

THE LATEST BY THE HIBERSIA.

Lyenroen, July 21, 1868. The rhip Talisman, from New York for Shanghas, and a Congress from Montevices for New York, have been